

THE ORGAN OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The Organ.

Cincinnati, Jan'y. 7, 1852.

Cary on Prohibition.

This tract was designed especially for circulation in Ohio, and written with reference to this locality. The demand for it from other States is so great, and constantly increasing, that Bro. Cary will re-write it, and adapt it to any latitude. In the course of ten days, any reasonable demand, from any quarter, will be promptly supplied.

Resolutions of the Grand Division.

Resolved, 1. That we recognize the Organ of the Temperance Reform, published at Cincinnati, as an able and faithful exponent of the Order, and a faithful advocate of the Temperance cause.

Resolved, 2. That the G. S. be instructed to publish in the State of Ohio, a circular setting forth the circumstances under which the publication of the Organ of the Temperance Reform was commenced, its present circumstances, and the vital necessity of sustaining the same.

Resolved, 3. That the W. P. of the several Divisions be requested to lay the matter of said circular before their respective Divisions at the first meeting of the same in the month of December next; and that the several Divisions at said meeting be requested to appoint a suitable person to act as agent for the purpose of procuring subscribers and extending the circulation of the same.

C. N. OLDS,
A. DUNCAN,
H. CANFIELD, } Committee.

Personal.

During the Editor's absence, several hundred letters have accumulated. The Editor desires to say, that he will answer them as soon as possible. To fill all the appointments which he is desired to make, would require a life-time. Too much reliance is placed in our ability to serve the cause, in the ten thousand places to which we are invited. We urge upon our friends the importance of going to work themselves, without waiting for foreign aid. We intend, God helping us, to do our part in the great battle against the liquor traffic; but the sphere of our operations must necessarily be limited.

Our New Volume.

We thank our friends for what they have done, and are still doing, in behalf of our new volume. One No. more, and it will make its appearance, and we trust meet with the approving smiles of all. From the clubs that have lately been coming in, we feel that our humble efforts to please our friends, are not unheeded by many of them, but that they manifest a willingness to do their part. This we are gratified to see. There are some sections of our State, however, from which we have not heard. Friends, the success of our enterprise depends upon you. The West can and must sustain a Temperance paper. Send in your names, then, against the issuing of our next number.

Editor at Home.

During a month's absence, we have labored in eight or ten of the principal places in Connecticut, and en route home delivered two addresses in Philadelphia and two in Pittsburgh. The draft made on our physical and intellectual strength has been so great, that we feel disqualified, to some extent, for our editorial duties this week. In relation to our tour, and the arduous labors endured, we will not speak in detail. We would remark, in general: First—Great labor has yet to be performed, before a law prohibiting the liquor traffic will become general. Second—The friends of this measure must make up their minds to expend more time and money than they have hitherto given to this cause. Third—The end to be attained is so desirable, that all the sacrifices required to attain it, should be most cheerfully made. Fourth—There must be more systematic and united efforts in each State. One man, or a dozen men, cannot do the work in any, even the smallest of the States of this Union. Too much reliance is placed upon this or that public speaker, when the masses really never turn out to hear. Every friend of a prohibitory law, must be brought to feel that an important part of the work devolves on him, and that his individual efforts are essential to success.

If every subscriber, whose year is about out, will get us one new one, and send us the money for that and a renewal of his own, he will do us a favor, and advance the cause of Temperance.

PREMIUMS.

The different Divisions will please remember the premiums which we propose giving to those who obtain the greatest number of subscribers for our new volume. The intrinsic value of the articles, it is true, are not calculated to arouse, to any great effort, the sleeping energies of any Division. This we have not expected. But many are doing all they can already for the Organ, and we have no inclination to have our friends labor for us, without giving them at least some token of our gratitude. Hence, we have been induced to make the following offers:

To the Division that secures the largest list of subscribers, in proportion to the number of members, to the Organ for the next volume, we will present a most elegantly bound Bible, with name, No., and date of organization beautifully inscribed upon

For the second best list, 1000 copies of Tract No. 1, for gratuitous circulation, written by Gen. CARY.

For the third best, 100 copies of the Illustrated Maine Liquor Law.

For the fourth best, a copy of the Sons of Temperance Offering for 1853, a beautiful volume.

The subscriptions must all be in on or before the 21st of January, as that is the day the 1st No. of the new volume will be issued.

The recent Temperance meetings in this city, addressed by Bro. Williams, have had a most salutary influence upon the cause. Scores have thereby been influenced to dash down the intoxicating cup, and enlist in the cold water army. For Bro. W.'s visit here, we are indebted to Bros. M. B. Masson, J. H. Cunningham, A. F. Garoutte, John Waggoner, M. Edwards, W. B. Suttle, and Father Paddock, who induced him to come hither, and performed the labors of providing churches, fuel, &c., for the accommodation of his hearers. These are all staunch Sons, and we hope we will not have the reproach cast upon our Order any longer, that our labors are confined to the Division room, since the out-door work here, as every where else, almost invariably devolves upon the members of the Division.

Delirium Tremens.

A man named Jeremiah Norton, was sent to the hospital a few days since, to be cured of this terrible disease. On Tuesday, his friends made application to have him brought out, thinking he had recovered. The same evening, however, he made a desperate effort to murder his entire family, consisting of a wife and four small children, by forcing salt down their throats. Some of them were very badly strangled thereby. The preservation of the unfortunate family was owing to the timely aid rendered them by the neighbors. The frantic husband, under the maddening influence of rum, required four stout men to secure him, having become a raving maniac. He was again taken to the hospital. "O! that man would put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains."

Fatal Affray.

On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, a difficulty occurred between the bar-keeper of the Jenny Lind Exchange, Covington, Ky., named Alexander Daniel, and some men who were drinking at the bar. In the altercation, Thomas Crighton, one of the party, drew a pistol and fired it at Daniel, the contents passing through his heart, causing instant death. Thus is this unfortunate victim ushered into eternity without a moment's warning, a monument of the terrible retribution which seldom fails to be visited, even in this life, upon those who are willing to lend themselves as instruments in dealing out the drugs of death to their fellow-men.

New Orleans.

We thank Bro. Boothe for his interesting letter. There is a noble band of true men in that city, who will not be overwhelmed by one, or by a dozen defeats. We rejoice at the prospect of success of the Southern Organ.

Remember the Woman's State Temperance Convention will meet in Columbus on Thursday, 13th inst. We shall expect a good report from our Sisters upon this occasion.

John B. Gough is waking up the people in Connecticut.

The Dead of 1850.

The past year there has been added to the records of the mighty dead, a long list of distinguished names. Every department of life and every country have been called to mourn over the desolations of the King of Terrors. It is a sad reflection that the places that once knew them will know them no more forever. Reader, whether distinguished or obscure, we must soon lie down in the grave. There is one glorious reflection to cheer us in this vale of tears—this world of groves—we may have our names written in the Lamb's Book of Life, and dwell forever in a brighter world.

Of the mighty dead of 1852, those whose deaths leave the largest chasm were Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. Many other less distinguished, but prominent statesmen of our country have finished their course during the

mention Hon. John Sargent, of Pa., aged seventy-three; Hon. Walter Forward, Hon. Thomas McKennan, Hon. Homer Denny and the Hon. Andrew J. Ogle, all of Pa.; the Hon. Dudley Marvin, of N. Y., aged 66; Hon. John Young, Ex-Governor of N. Y., aged 50; Hon. John C. Clark of N. Y., Hon. Stephen Allen, of N. Y., aged 84, killed on steam-boat "Henry Clay."

Hon. David Henshaw, of Mass., aged 65; Hon. John W. Lincoln, of Mass; Hon. Robert Rantoul, of Mass, aged 47.

Hon. Wm. Badger, Ex-Governor of N. H., aged 73; Hon. Wm. King, Ex-Governor of Maine, aged 84. Hon. Perry Smith, Ex U. S. Senator of Ct. Hon. J. W. Crockett, of Tenn., aged 43, son of the celebrated David Crockett.

Hon. W. H. Heywood, Jr., Ex U. S. Senator of N. C., aged 51. Hon. E. W. McGaughey, of Ind.

Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, Ex-Governor of Ohio, and first Representative of that State in Congress, aged 82. Hon. Joseph Vance, Ex-Governor of Ohio, and long a member of Congress. Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, Ex-Governor of Va.; Hon. Thos. Catlin, Ex-Governor of Ill.; Hon. John Chambers, Ex-Governor of Iowa; Hon. Francis Peyton, of Miss.; Hon. John Griscom, L. L. D., of N. J.; Hon. John McKinley, Associate Judge of U. S. Supreme Court; Hon. Upton S. Heath, do.

General Solomon Van Ransselaer, of N. Y., aged 78; and the Hon. Christopher C. Vanness, Ex-Governor of Vt. What a list of our great men!

The church too has been called to mourn her mighty fallen, during the year 1852. We can name only the following:

Rt. Rev. Bishop Hedding, sen. Bishop of the Methodist E. Church; Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of Ill.; Dr. Gadsden Bishop of S. C.; D. Henshaw, Bishop of R. I.; Prof. Moses Stuart, the eminent theological writer, aged 72; Thomas L. Skinner, D.D. of N. Y., aged 80; President Davies, of Hamilton College, N. Y., aged 81.

Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D., of N. Y., aged 77; Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., of Vt.; Prof. B. B. Edwards, of Andover, Thes. Sem; Rev. Samuel Nott, D. D., of Conn., aged 99; Rev. Hosea Ballou, aged 81.

A number of eminent Professors in Colleges have also departed; among them:

Prof. Kingsley, of Yale College; Prof. Norton, of the same; Prof. J. B. Rogers, of the University of Pa.

Of the Physicians, we would name Sidney Donne, a great medical writer, aged 44; and Alexander M. Dowrie, M. D., aged 41; Dr. Daniel Drake, of Ohio, aged 67; Jonathan Cowdrey, aged 87, sen'r. Surgeon of the U. S. Navy; and Sir John Dalrymple, the great surgeon of London, aged 49.

Many eminent authors have died, William Grinshaw, the historian, aged 70; R. A. Davenport, historian, aged 75; Alex. Mackay, the political economist; John Howard Payne, author of "Sweet Home," &c.; A. J. Downing, the great horticulturist, killed on steamer Henry Clay; Madame Fanny Wright Darusmont, who has been quite conspicuous, died recently in Cincinnati, aged 57.

Many have gone in other lands, whose fame is co-extensive with civilization.

Thomas Moore, the Poet, died at 72; Duke of Wellington, the mighty General, laid his armor by at 83; Sir

John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, who distinguished himself in the Canadian Heights, died at Halifax, aged 85; Maria Sophia Frederica, Ex-Queen of Denmark.

William Gardener, of Scotland, a great Botanist; Prof. Andre Buchner, Chemist, of Munich; Prof. Thomas Thomson, a distinguished Chemist of Glasgow; Count A. D. D'Orsay, artist, author, &c., of France; Sir James Macadam, the originator of Macadamized roads; died at London; also, Sir S. Brown, inventor of chain cables and suspension bridges.

We might swell this list indefinitely, for the acybe armed angel has been busy in this and in other lands. The past year will be long distinguished for the mortality of eminent persons. Seldom, if ever, have so many of earth's great ones passed the dark valley in a single year. How frail is the tie that binds us to life! The silver cord is soon loosed and the golden bowl broken as a vessel.

Let us work to day ere the night of death wraps its mantle around us. The swelling waves of Jordan will soon carry us away.

Cost of Intemperance.

Let any one, for a moment, contemplate the expenses which the liquor traffic entails upon our nation, and then say whether we have not a right to call for its suppression. Its actual cost has been shown to be over 100,000,000 of dollars annually, to raise which money, the sober and industrious portion of the citizens pays a exorbitant tax. It keeps in our land 300,000 drunkards—men lost to society, and who perpetrate nine-tenths of all the crime that fill the records of our criminal calendars. It reduces 600 to insanity, and sends 2,000 to a drunkard's grave annually.

But these are considerations of little moment in comparison to the other evils of the traffic. Its direct tendency, as all know, is to produce every species of disease, corrupt morals, destroy the intellect, entail upon the domestic circle wretchedness and misery, bury the husband to the grave, and bring shame and sorrow upon a widowed and orphan family.

Who, then, will say that we have not a right to rise in our power, and demand that this traffic shall cease? The greatest wonder is, that the sovereign people of our land have so long submitted to these wrongs. Suppose, that while we were engaged in the late Mexican war, the inhabitants of that distressed country had managed to poison our soldier's drink, so that one thousand of our brave men had been found dead in their tents from its effects? What would have been the feelings of every American towards those exasperated savages, who felt that their homes and altars were invaded? Why, one general shout of indignation and revenge had resounded from Maine to Louisiana. Every philanthropist would have felt like taking up arms, and nothing short of the extermination of that poor nation would have satisfied the spirit of revenge burning in every breast, for the wrong inflicted upon our countrymen. Whilst, not in that dark and idolatrous country, but here, where civilization and Christianity prevails, not one thousand, but over two thousand of the very flower of our country are poisoned, not once in a great many years, but every year; and by whom? Not our sworn enemies; but by those who profess to us great attachment of friendship. We behold it administered to our own children; we see it doing its work of death upon their vitals; and we blush for the inconsistency of men, when we say that there can scarcely be a voice raised against this work of death, without hearing the cry come from all quarters, yea, even from the sacred desk, that we would abridge the natural rights of our neighbor—that we would deprive him of his means of subsistence—that many whisky-sellers are useful and honorable members of society. Out upon such men, say we. Their cloven-feet are too plainly shown to deceive us longer. Their withholding of censure from these fiery serpents that are destroying our fellow-men, is a sure evidence that they are either parties in the crime, or blind to the effects of strong drink, or cowards, and afraid to speak out; either of which is, in this age, highly culpable.

Then, let every one, man, woman, and child, demand of our Legislature a redress of these wrongs. We have

a right to do so. The evil has existed long enough. Let us have a law which will exterminate the liquor, at least. This is the only panacea. It alone will heal the wounds that alcohol has inflicted, and dry up the tears, and afford relief to the thousand broken hearts, that these rum-monsters have deluged in sorrow.

The Maine Law—its Novelty.

The casual reader would suppose from the doubts so frequently expressed about the Constitutionality of the Maine Law, that there was some novel principle of legislation embraced in its provisions. The fact is, however, this great measure does not contain a single element which is not to be found in every statute book of every State in the Union, and of every other civilized community. The application of a well-recognized and never-questioned constitutional principle to the subject matter of liquor, is all there is novel in the whole matter.

For example the opinion was expressed to us in Connecticut during our late visit, that the tyrannical features of search and seizure upon the affidavit of three men who might be reckless enough to make an oath, would not be submitted to by freemen. Yet we find a law on the statute book of that state, much more odious, and containing the same elements, and yet the indignation of freemen has been slumbering for many years. Read on the 265th page of revised statutes, we find the following:

Sec. 189. Upon complaint on oath by any grand juror, or by any two credible persons to any judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, or County Court that he or they suspect, or have cause to suspect, that any house or other building in the county in which such judge resides, is used for the purpose of printing, binding, depositing, or selling any book, pamphlet, ballad, or printed sheet, or any painting, print-dressing, or figure of any kind of an obscene or licentious character, or as a common gaming house for the purpose of gaming for money or other property, and that the same is unlawfully used for either of the purposes aforesaid, or that any idle or dissolute person resorts to such house or building with that design, whether the name of such person shall be known to such complainant or complainants or not, such judge may issue a warrant commanding any proper officer to enter into any such house or building, and to arrest all persons who shall be found there playing for money or other property, and the keeper or keepers of said house or building having therein said books, prints, or other articles above described or any of them; and also to take into his custody all the materials and instruments for gaming as aforesaid, and all such obscene and licentious paintings, prints, drawings and figures, &c., &c., and keep the said persons and articles "to be dealt with according to law."

Sec. 190. If the person or persons in whose possession such materials, books and other articles above described are found, shall concede that such materials and instruments were used for the purpose of gaming, or that such books pamphlets, &c., are of an obscene and licentious character, such judge may order the same to be forthwith destroyed; otherwise, such judge shall proceed to enquire into the facts, and on finding this to be the case, such judge may order the same to be forthwith destroyed.

Is not this awful, and yet where is the civil war created by its enactment? Where is the filibuster Court that has expressed its opinion against the Constitutionality of the law? Similar laws may be found in all our statute books. We invite those editors who have given currency to the notion that the Maine Law abridged the rights of the citizen, to an examination of any code of laws within their reach, and then deny our assertion or acknowledge frankly that we are right. That we may not be misunderstood, we repeat our declaration—there is not a statute book of any state in the Union that does not contain every principle of the Maine Law, in substance and in fact.

Constitutional lawyers put that in your pipes and smoke it. Liquor sellers and their satellites must find some other place of refuge, besides the Constitution. You must get up some more specious subterfuge.

7-7 Taper, did you know that the component parts of alcohol, hydrogen, and oxygen, when combined, are sixty times more explosive than gun-powder? and that these gases, when rising from a pair of lungs saturated with the spirits, are subject to explode when coming in contact with fire? 'Tis a miracle you have not had your gizzard blown out of you by this combustible substance.

More History.

What we most need to awaken the people to a just appreciation of a law of prohibition, are facts and statistics of its operations. The Lowell correspondent of the New York Times, a paper by no means friendly to the law, in communicating with that journal says:

Lowell, Mass., Monday, Dec. 29, 1852.

It may be of some interest to your readers who are friends of the "Maine Law," to hear of its operation in our city. This is, perhaps, the temperance city of the Commonwealth; at least, I believe there is no other place where the law has been so rigorously executed as in this, and, consequently, none where its salutary effect can so clearly be seen. At the recent election of Representatives to the General Court, both parties were obliged to run men who were pledged to oppose the repeal of the law, or those whose temperance principles were as good as better than pledges. The "Rum Party" can make but the smallest show of strength. In asserting so strongly the temperance character of our city, I do not pretend to say, that we are entirely free from the evil of intemperance, or that no spirituous liquors are sold here except by the city agent, for I presume every hotel-keeper in the place furnishes them to every inquiring guest who has the appearance of being able to keep the secret, both in word and deed, in his "walk and conversation." I have heard, however, some complaint made that these hotel-keepers charge rather exorbitantly for the article, which, of course, is a natural consequence of the diminished sale; but this is only one of the beauties of the law, for an excessive price will deter people from drinking excessive quantities. But the beneficial effects of the law are seen most clearly among the laboring classes, where frequently a large family is dependent for its subsistence upon the daily labor of a single man. Under the old order of things, when such a man was an habitual drinker, and preferred to gratify his appetite rather than his family, the latter was often left in utter destitution. But, under the present regime, such cases are comparatively rare—the law has completely transformed such men. If these change is not to the credit of these men, it is, at least, so to the law. Families which before were in the most wretched condition, are now in comfortable circumstances; their squalid abodes have become cleanly, their children more tidy, and everything shows that some ministering angel of good has visited them; the wife looks smiling and happy, while the husband and father looks like another man, so great in the change; health once more beams from his countenance, and everything about him proclaims a rejuvenescence. Such changes are apparent to the attentive observer, and gladden the heart of every true philanthropist; men, even, who take their daily drams, acknowledge them and are loud in their praises of the law. Although it may seem strange and inconsistent to outsiders, yet it is a common thing to find men who are at the same time friends of a glass of brandy and the Maine Law. I know of one man, having in his employ a large number of men, who says he likes his liquor and will have it, but still is opposed to the repeal of the law. Formerly, he says, he was frequently trusted for the wages of his men, but since the law went in operation he has been trusted but seldom. Now grocery bills and rents are paid with comparative promptness.

But the Police report preaches the best sermon on the working of the law, for it shows, by "figures which cannot lie," the number of cases of drunkenness in the corresponding months of the last and present years. It is as follows: "For three months ending October 22, 1851, committed to the Watch-house for drunkenness, 180; reported seen drunk, not arrested, 396—total, 576. For three months to October 22, 1852, committed to the Watch-house, 70; reported seen drunk, not arrested, 110—total, 180." Such a statement needs no comment, and I must close without adverting to other topics, as my sheet is full.

Yours,

This correspondent says that Lowell is "the temperance city of the commonwealth." The reason is not given. It is not because there was no drinking houses there, nor because there were not drinking men to support them. When the law was enacted, there were over 300 grog-shops in Lowell doing a large business. The reason is simply this—the people elected a Mayor and other officers who were faithful in enforcing the law. The same blessed results would follow its execution in Boston, and it might be made in two months the Temperance City of the Union.

North Carolina.

A memorial has just been presented to the Legislature of this State, signed by 15,000, asking for a stringent law of prohibition against the liquor traffic. An interesting debate is anticipated.